THE UNDERGRADUATE.

VOL. I. MIDDLEBURY, VT., JULY, 1876. NO. 5.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont. The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost.

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, four books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, the Bucolics, and six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, to the VIIth Chapter.

GREEK—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books.

Ancient and Modern Geography.

Arithmetic; Algebra to Equations of the Second Degree, and three books of Loomis' Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—Latin Grammar (Harkness), Livy (Lincoln's Selections), Cicero De Senectute and De Amicitia (Chase & Stuart), Horace's Odes and Epodes (Macleane), Homer's Odyssey (Merry), Herodotus and Thucydides, (Mather), Xenophon's Memorabilia (Robbins), Latin Prose Composition (Arnold), Greek Prose Composition (Jones), Classical History and Antiquity, Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb (Hadley and Goodwin), Algebra (Davies' Bourdon), Geometry (Loomis).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires [Macleane], Cicero, De Officiis, or Tusculan Disputations [Chase], Tacitus Histories, or Germania and Agricola [Tyler], Sophocles, Lysias, Aristophanes, Exercises in Writing Latin and Greek, German [Whitney's Grammar and Reader], Analytical Geometry [Loomis], Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical; Mensuration; Surveying, with practice in the field; Navigation [Loomis], Calculus [Loomis], Trench's Study of Words, and English Past and Present, Rhetoric [Hart], Physiology [Dalton].

JUNIOR CLASS.—Quintilian [Frieze], Select Plays of Terence [Davies], or Satires of Juvenal [Escott], German [Whitney's Grammar and Reader], Natural Philosophy [Snell's Olmstead], Astronomy [Loomis], Chemistry [Elliot and Storer], Botany [Gray], Rhetoric [Whately], Logic [Jevons], Evidences of Christianity [Paley].

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy [Perry], International Law [Woolsey], History of Civilization [Guizot], Butler's Analogy, Fine Art [Torrey], Natural Theology [Paley], Intellectual Philosophy [Porter], Moral Science [Alexander, Peabody], History of Grecian Philosophy, Geology [Dana], Zoology [Tenney], English Literature [Taine], Forensic Discussions, Review of the Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty, supplementing the text book and giving in concise form the latest investigations.

The Cabinet and Museum contains a large number of specimens, and is designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains over 12,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement.

There are also valuable Libraries belonging to the Philomathesian and Philadelphian Societies.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has all the more important English and American periodical literature on file.

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There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1876.	Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society,	July 16.
	Examination for Admission,	July 17.
	Alumni Day,	July 18.
	Commencement,	July 19.
	College year begins	Sept. 7.

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The Undergraduate.

VOL. I. MIDDLEBURY, VT., JULY, 1876. NO. 5.

THE DRUIDS.

Some diversity of opinion has prevailed concerning the derivation of the term Druid. Some have derived it from a Hebrew word denoting *contemplator*. Others trace it back to Druis, one of the early kings of the Gauls, who, they claim, was the founder of the Druids. Others still maintain that it comes from the Greek word *drus, an oak*, because the druids considered the oak sacred, and worshiped under its branches. All these opinions are mere conjectures. It is difficult to conceive what would lead the Hebrews or the Greeks to give its name to an order which was peculiar to the Gauls and Britons. And as to Druis, there is satisfactory evidence that the Druids were in a flourishing condition ages before he was born. The common sense view of the matter is, that the term is as truly Celtic as the Druids themselves were. The old British word for Druid is *derwyad*, which is derived from the British word *derw*, an oak, and *yad*, a masculine termination. From *derwyad* the transition to *druid* is both easy and plain.

The origin of the Druids is involved in obscurity. There were slight resemblances between parts of their system and parts of that of the Phœnicians; and from this circumstance, coupled with the fact that the Phœnicians traded with the Britons, some have thought that the Britons received their druidical system from the Phœnicians. But this supposition rests on very meagre foundation. For there is no evidence that the Phœnicians themselves ever came to Britain, and if they did, it was very secretly, and they must have come in such small numbers and on such a worldly business as to render it very improbable that they either could or would exert such a deep and permanent influence over so many people. The Druids were formed into secret fraternities like the Pythagoreans; and some have inferred from this that Druidism was an offspring of Pythagorism. But when it is remembered that there is a strong probability that the Druids flourished long before the time of Pythagoras, the similarity between their systems can be more easily accounted for on the supposition that Pythagoras, in his search for knowledge over the world, came to Britain, became acquainted with the Druids, was admitted into their circles, was initiated into their mysteries, and received from them the suggestions which led him to form his own system. The weight of probability seems to be in favor of the supposition that the Druids sprang up in remote antiquity among the Celts—that they originated and elaborated their own system, not disdaining to receive suggestions and hints from the learned among those nations with which in later years they became acquainted.

The Druids were chosen from the noblest families, educated with the greatest care, and held in the highest veneration. They presided at the worship of the gods, and consulted them concerning the issue of important events. They studied and practiced the healing art; they made, taught and administered the laws. They were devoted students of nature, and explained her mysteries to their disciples. They were the only teachers of youth, and to them in vast numbers flocked the young men of Britain and Gaul. With these they retired into dark caves or dense forests, and some of them they kept for twenty years, admitting them into their inner circles, initiating them into their deeper mysteries, and instructing them in all their traditional lore. This was the rugged and uninviting path which young aspirants to the druidical profession had to tread. Yet this self-denial, this seclusion, this abandonment of

the world, these long years of attentive study alone with nature, gave them that wise indifference, that mellowed sternness, and that wide range of knowledge essential to those who were to deserve and command the confidence and veneration of all classes of the people.

The Druids were more or less acquainted with all the arts and sciences known to the ancients. But owing to their being made up of secret organizations, and all their learning being in verse and committed to memory, it is evident that when the Druids themselves were finally destroyed by the Romans, most of their learning perished with them. Nature—the laws and mysteries of nature—was their favorite study. In common with many of the ancient philosophers, they believed the universe would go on forever through an endless alternate series of dissolutions and renovations, of destructions and recreations, with each successive step in the series ever approaching but never reaching perfection. Cæsar informs us that they had many disquisitions concerning the stars and their motions; and there is strong circumstantial evidence that the lunar and solar cycles were known to them. Of their practical knowledge of mechanics there is no room to doubt; for are there not living remnants of this fact standing to-day on various eminences in Britain, Ireland and Gaul? Have they not stood, —huge, unpolished, solid shafts—for above twenty centuries, as unerring witnesses to assure us of a knowledge almost as deep, of a civilization almost as ancient as that of the heroes of the pyramids.

We cannot now enlarge on the Druids' system of jurisprudence, on their skill in medicine, on their impetuous and overwhelming eloquence, on their acquaintance with botany, nor on their schemes of theology and cosmogony. We must draw this article to a close, but not before we shall have said a word concerning the religion of the Druids. For were they not pre-eminently a religious order? Were they not above everything and in everything truly and enthusiastically religious? Their religious convictions they impressed deeply upon the people. Indeed, so deep were these impressions that two thousand years have not sufficed to efface them; for whether in Presbyterian Scotland, in Puritan Wales, or in Catholic Ireland, the Celts of to-day are distinguished for nothing more than for their religious enthusiasm and devotion. The religion of the Druids, for the time and place, was wonderfully pure and spiritual. Theirs was no idolatry, but a worship of an unseen supreme being, whose name they never uttered, for they believed it unutterable. They had no temples, but performed all their religious rites in sacred groves, in whose solitude they believed the deity loved to dwell. They held the oak as sacred, and an emblem. Of its leaves they wove chaplets for their brows and garlands for their altars. The mistletoe was held in peculiar veneration, and its discovery among the umbrageous branches of the oak was the occasion for universal and rapturous rejoicings.

Among the religious tenets of the Druids were some of the noblest truths of natural and revealed religion. They taught that the three first principles of wisdom were, obedience to the laws of the deity, concern for the good of men, and fortitude under the accidents of life. They believed in the immortality of the soul, and that in no other way than the ransoming of man's life by the life of man is reconciliation with the divine justice possible. When it is considered how closely related some of these ideas are to some of the fundamental principles of Christianity, is it wonderful that Britain, the central seat of druidism, was so early and so easily converted to Christianity, and that the Britons have, to the present day, retained the same unflinching devotion to the same eternal truth?

A SCREW LOOSE.

Attention has frequently been called of late to the very patent fact that between the language of the dictionaries and that on the tongues of the people, there are discrepancies so wide as to be disgraceful, and so numerous as to excite surprise. If this were true only of uneducated people, from whom, of course, nothing better could

rightfully be expected, the matter would scarcely be worthy of notice here; but unfortunately it will require no great amount of observation from passably well-informed persons to discover that it is not the uneducated alone who are so lamentably lax in their modes of pronunciation. There is many a man of education, many a man of extensive learning and graceful culture, who trips so very often in the sounds of his letters and in his accentuation of the commonest words of English, that it is nothing short of shameful. And it is none the less shameful that it is utterly needless. The occasions when these discrepancies are chiefly noticed are not, indeed, those when accuracy is the most desirable—that is, at public literary performances; because for such events a man will usually, though not always, take sufficient time to prepare himself beforehand, and hence will be unlikely to make any gross and palpable errors of pronunciation. It is in the every-day, common conversation that these linguistic slips most often occur, for then words are constantly used which, although needing investigation, have yet never been looked up with the necessary degree of particularity, and which are therefore likely to be uttered incorrectly. But who is at fault in all this? While in very many cases it is undoubtedly that of him who talks, in many other cases is it just as certainly, not that of the one who uses the language, but that of the authorities of the language themselves,—in short, of the dictionaries and their makers. This being a new view of an old matter, calls for further explanation, which is therefore given, though with more brevity than could be wished.

Now, there appears to be a natural manner of pronouncing a large number of words, and yet by the direction of authority this natural and instinctive law of language is to be broken oftentimes and disregarded. This is unfortunate but true, and is the cause of almost unlimited blunder and confusion. There are two classes of words to which attention is especially called. The first of these comprises a great number of words which have been formed from verbs, and whose accents after formation are unnaturally thrown either forward or backward from the syllable on which they originally rested. What, for instance, would be more natural than to accent the adjective *lamentable* and its derivative adverb on the second syllable? We say la-*ment*. Why not, then, la*ment*able? Simply for a whim of the dictionaries! There is not an educated or uneducated man alive who would ever think of accenting this word on the first syllable, if he had not chanced to hear it used by some one who had accidentally discovered its true, authorized pronunciation. Where, again, is the schoolboy who does not at first say ad*mir*able irre*voc*able, irre*par*able, adver*tise*ment, chas*tise*ment, etc., just as naturally as he smuggles apples into his private hold in schooltime? He is a myth; he has no existence. It may be, indeed, that he will get his incorrect pronunciation at last knocked out of his head, if the teacher himself knows enough to do it; but, on the other hand, he is liable to live in error all his life. It would nearly always sound as well as, if not better than, the adopted method of pronunciation, if the natural one, the one that comes by instinct, were retained instead. Why then should it not be done?

The other class of words already referred to, are words in which the proper English sounds of the letters are not preserved. Many of these have been naturalized from other modern languages, and many of them are pure English, as far, at least, as there is any such thing. Now, when foreign words are domesticated into our language, their pronunciation ought to be made to conform to its genius. At the least, it would obviate much error and confusion if they were, and they would be better in nearly every respect. But, leaving this part of the second class of words, what earthly reason can there be for pronouncing the word *porpoise* as though it were spelled *porpus?* And if *oi* is equivalent to *u* in that word why should it not be so in *tortoise* too? Again, why should we be directed to say *gallus* instead of *gallows*, as the word is written? If we did not stumble across the authorized pronunciation in some chance way, would we not pronounce

the word as it is spelled as instinctively as a cock will crow? To be sure we would.

Such are a few of the instances in which we consider authority at fault, instead of those who unwittingly disregard it. For how can a person be blamed for not looking up a word whose pronunciation he supposes he already knows, as a matter of course? The subject has not been at all exhausted, and since it is one of so much interest, we may return to it sometime in the future.

MENDELSSOHN.

It is often instructive to note the characteristics of a man of genius, to observe the methods by which he has stamped his life's purpose upon the history of the world.

There are traits common to the brotherhood of great men, and there are also those thoroughly individual. To understand accurately a human life and its aim, we must study it, not only in its relations to other lives, but we must view it as an isolate life, essentially itself, apart and alone.

We do not here attempt to give a biographical sketch, nor would we presume to offer a musical critique. We would rather dwell upon a few points of interest, illustrating leading traits in Mendelssohn's character.

Few have ever lived in whom were combined qualities of body and mind more imposing. His delicate physical organism was indicative of a soul of the finest texture. His countenance was as a mirror in which was revealed a soul ceaseless in energy, regal in capacity, divine in excellence. We speak thus, because to these combined qualities he was greatly indebted for his wonderful control over all with whom he came in contact.

His was a master soul. He, the great musician, knew how to finger with exquisite skill the "harp of a thousand strings." His soul so youthful, so broad in its sympathies, yet so keen in its discriminations, knew how to direct the judgments of men, to engage their sympathies, to calm and soothe their passions.

Before an angry and tumultuous audience, he would appear as a good spirit. His presence would subdue, and even fill it with awe. It would be submissive to him. And when, as on one occasion, in addition to his presence his soul found expression in the "People's song," silence intense prevailed, and there was not one in the throng too proud to do him homage.

By his genius, he was enabled to take captive the hearts of men, and to mould them at will.

It is worthy of notice that Mendelssohn never suffered his ideal to be degraded. His standard planted among the stars must never come earthward. He never pandered to the popular tastes. *He* wrote for immortality. It was his to lead people upward to higher, nobler conceptions, and in order to accomplish this, his ensign must be in the advance. He was eminently fitted to lead, to guide. His sympathies were with the people, yet he was infinitely above them.

One chief characteristic of his life was its intensity. Too intense was he for his delicate organism. In thirty-eight years he had lived out his quantum of life here. He labored incessantly, for he felt that he had a mission to perform. He longed to give utterance to the thoughts that were imprisoned within his soul. He realized the dignity of his mission. It was his "to express what others left, because expression failed them."

In the days when college law permitted a student at his morning devotions to remain undisturbed, a certain turbulent spirit of the Sophomore class, named Jonas, stole a sign from the town and hid it in his room. In the morning, hearing that an officer of the law accompanied by a professor were coming to search his room, he set his chum to work splitting up the sign and putting the fragments into the stove. When the authorities arrived, in a shrill voice he commenced his "morning devotion," reading from Matt. xvi, "A wicked and perverse generation seeketh after a sign, and there shall be no sign given them except that of the prophet Jonas," etc. They departed impressed with his innocence.

The Undergraduate.

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EDITORIAL.

WITH this number of THE UNDERGRADUATE the present board of editors retires. A new board, whose names are given elsewhere, will assume the duties, which we lay down, at the beginning of the next collegiate year. It is with reluctance that we give way to those who come after us, for vexatious as the work of college editors may be, yet time accustoms and familiarity reconciles them to their duties. We are the more reluctant to give up the sanctum to other occupants that we have failed to accomplish all that we had intended. We had hoped to see THE UNDERGRADUATE even more prosperous than it is, to have seen its subscription list swelled to such a number as to warrant a better quality of paper for the present issue; but notwithstanding all our endeavors we have failed. But even in the midst of our failures we cannot help but feel that we have not done altogether ill. THE UNDERGRADUATE is in a good financial condition, good enough to warrant a long life as it now is. It has taken a fair stand among college journals and has established a fair exchange list. We leave it, too, in good hands, and have no reason to expect otherwise than that its future managers will fulfill all our intentions with regard to it. Before our final bow we wish to thank our alumni, friends and fellow students for their liberal subscriptions and encouragements. We beg of you to give as ready assistance to the incoming board, that they may succeed in doing what we have not been able wholly to accomplish.

YEARS ago, in the time of our fathers, there existed in college two powerful literary societies, the Philadelphian and the Philomathesian. Since the advent of secret societies they have gradually been supplanted, until now nothing remains to tell of their past but names. The Philadelphian indeed exists, manifesting its life by "semi-occasional" prayer-meetings and an annual address upon the evening of Baccalaureate Sunday.

In the old times they were truly a power for good. The Philomathesian possessed a library superior to that of the college: its remains now occupy one alcove in the college library room. The Philadelphian possessed a library as well, which, allowed to occupy an open room of Painter Hall, has been despoiled of its worth, and now consists of books whose dull matter speaks but of the stupidity of their authors.

It seems a pity that such institutions should have been allowed to fall so near the waters of oblivion. They had features valuable to students which the societies of to-day have not. To their membership every student was eligible. The whole college, so divided, at stated periods exercised themselves in every literary exercise that might conduce to their advancement in polite learning. They had the advantage of bringing together in the war of words the strongest champions of college, a thing now impeded by society seclusion and differences. Annually these two societies put forward their strongest men to contend for superiority in literary jousts. Such exercises, open to the public, were an incentive to thorough work and manly struggle for victory. Varied by music and other pleasures they

were a relief from the monotony of college life, and a pleasure to their audiences. The value of such voluntary discipline may be seen in the powerful men our Alma Mater has sent forth into the world of letters.

To-day such exercises are an impossibility, the more the pity. The present societies, to be sure, have literary culture for their aim, but made up as they are, each of but a portion of the talent of the college, the strongest men in college are hindered from pitting their powers against each other. A proposition to revive the old societies would in all probability be hardly entertained by those now existing, from the fear that they might interfere with their own workings. But such would hardly be the case if the societies were judiciously "run." Let the experiment be tried, and the meetings held a sufficiently long time apart to secure thorough preparation, and nothing but good would result from them. It would give an opportunity to the different society-men of testing each others' powers; it would afford a chance for literary work not now enjoyed by neutrals. We believe that it would give a new impetus to self-culture in letters, and raise our standard of scholarship far above the present mark. It would open the way to a variety of public exercises which would relieve the dullness of the winter terms; and during the commencement season a poem delivered before the united bodies by some poet of established reputation would add an excellent feature to the week's festivities.

It is a trite remark to make this, that we live in a fast age; and, like so many other trite remarks, it has become so well worn that the stamp of its worth is nearly effaced. But well considered it affords subject for serious and beneficial thought. Perhaps in no other thing is that characteristic of the race expressed by the word "fast" exhibited more perfectly than in the matter of education. We have been taught that thrift is the word which shall cut the way to success. Energy in seizing opportunities has been preached to us from the cradle. "The early bird catches the worm," is the favorite saw of the American people. It spirit has imbued itself into every action of the masses; it is "the spirit of the age." It has been the inspirer of all our best endeavors. It has ploughed the Atlantic with iron keels; it has transferred the slavery of toil from God's image to inert matter; it has dignified labor and made it royal. It has done all this, aye, and it has done more than this. It has sunk the yet youthful merchant into a premature grave. It has bended the back and wrinkled the brow and made musty and fusty many a scholar at the age of forty, whose worth to the world might have been twice its actual value had they not been possessed with this "spirit of the age," which is the spirit of getting. This characteristic it is which sends the child who has just discarded dresses to the public schools. The fond parent sees in the horoscope of her dreams a brilliant future for her son. Some peculiar trait has suggested "genius." Time must be taken by the forelock. Early days are the days for education, and away he trundles in the charge of an elder sister to the district school. Unfit for study, incapable of understanding for what he is there, mischievous as Puck himself, he spends the years from six to ten with little profit to himself, a continual trial to the master. Were he now but just entered upon his life as a scholar, with a preparation perhaps at the hands of a tender mother, he would be ready to pass steadily along to the completion of his studies with ever increasing enthusiasm. This is not merely an assertion, but is being proved by trial.

John Stuart Mill was an example to the contrary; he was fed upon philosophic pap and swaddled in the leaves of a Greek dictionary: but of the effects of such treatment in his case different opinions are held. Not every one will agree with him in his opinion that every child born into the world under the same treatment would develop into a fac-simile of himself; and even if it should, not every one would be willing that such a thing should occur. This same "fast" spirit is exhibited in the delicate, pale-

faced boys who enter our college prematurely developed, and in the majority of cases to make slow and even wretched work during the last two years of the course. There have been cases where a college course completed early has been productive of good effects, but they are only exceptions. A prominent scholar in this country went forth from from his Alma Mater's care at the age of sixteen, and was the pastor of a city church before he reached his majority; many more sink after graduation into obscurity and comparative uselessness. In one of the early classes of this institution a youth graduated at that same age and died the next year — perhaps it was a happy stroke from the "hand of Providence." For the majority of young men it is not too late if they enter at the age of eighteen. Often even a later age is much preferable. Perhaps if this truth were more heeded our own country would be much the richer in ripe scholars and deep thinkers.

If there is anything which Middlebury college should be proud of it is her campus. It is a park so delightful in summer, so pleasant at all seasons the year, that it grows dear to the heart of every student, and is remembered with pride by the gray-headed alumnus. For this reason every possible means should be employed to enhance its pleasures and increase its beauty. Of late it seems as though less attention than usual had been paid to it. Some of the younger trees are dying. They should have been removed long ago and sturdier specimens should have been set in their places. The old poplars in front of Painter Hall, which have been so many years revered as landmarks, are fast going the way of all the earth. Those who pretend to know say that their appearance might be improved by careful trimming and "hard-hearted decapitation." The same is true of the woodbine which used to cover the chapel in alternate green and crimson. To-day it exhibits hardly anything of foliage, and the straggling remains of dried and broken vines are all that is left to tell of its past. For this the students have but their own sweet selves to thank, who have not been capable of appreciating their blessings, but have ruthlessly dashed among them or kicked foot-balls against their tender stalks in rough play between the buildings. It is a pity, too, that a part of the court between the chapel and Painter Hall should be filled with wood, to be an eye-sore to every one that has an eye to order or cleanliness. It may be necessity but it appears as though it might be avoided by removing it to the rear of the chapel. It would then be at least more effectually hidden from sight. Further, the walks should be covered with gravel and rolled. It is growing impossible to walk upon them after a moderate shower without danger of becoming inextricably fastened in the clutch of Middlebury mud. Above all should seats be arranged among the trees, that the students may have the full enjoyment of our miniature forest. There are beautiful places upon the campus in which not six students in as many many years have been, simply because the grass has been allowed to grow so high and no seats have been there for their convenience. Such seats will be necessary Commencement, and should be provided the year around, especially if it is so that there are enough of them stored away in the college buildings.

In the last number of the *Winnowings* (a paper published at the U. V. M.) an editorial appears under the title "Fitting for College." A most innocent title to all appearances, but underneath its sheep-skin pretensions were the jackal fangs of a cowardly attack upon this college and its officers. The charges in it are too absurd and silly to deserve refutation. If our faculty shall see fit to answer the slanders floating around among the U. V. M. organs, well and good. But it is not our place as a student to perform their work. As to the slanders themselves, we are loath to believe that they originate with the officers of the University, for we do not wish to consider as petty liars those whom we desire to respect as educated gentlemen.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Coffin plate No. 2 has "bust."

The Freshman class next year will be unusually large.

The concert by the Choral Society was an unparalleled success, reflecting great credit upon Prof. Higley, the talented conductor.

One of our would-be equestrian Sophs, in a collision with a Prof. a few days since, got rather "*Horse* de combat," and now he goes on foot.

The Germania Band will furnish the music for the Hop this year. So

> "If you have light fantastic toes
> Prepare to trip them now."

This is the latest paraphrase suggested by seeing a light burning very late the other night where one of the "Invincibles" was calling:—

> "He goeth not, she said,
> I'm a weary, I'm a weary, I wish I was abed."

The "Horseshedding" season is upon us:—

> The students all with due propriety
> Conduct themselves with fit sobriety,
> Assume again their last year's piety,
> Proclaim the merits of their society,
> Then comes the question, "Will you try it, eh?"

Prof. Powell gave the second of his series of parties to the students a short time since, to the immense pleasure of those of us who don't smoke simply because our credit has run out.

A brilliant Soph gave this original explanation of the fall of rain the other day. He said 'twas caused by the hand of Providence squeezing the clouds—as one would squeeze a sponge.

The Commencement Hop is not far off, and young ladies with interrogation points in their eyes may be seen flocking at the various temples of fashion—wildly ejaculating when two collide, "Oh, what *are* you going to wear?"

The reception for the students at Pres. Hulbert's was decidedly the most *recherche* event of the season. All the *elite* of the town were present, and the occasion was replete with enjoyment, to be fondly cherished in the minds of all.

The board of editors selected to conduct the UNDERGRADUATE during the ensuing college year comprises the following: A. T. Stapleton, '77 managing editor; C. B. Warner, '77, J. M. Gifford, '77, W. J. Fish, '78, R. H. Smith, '78, M. B. Manley, '78, J. W. Atwood, '78.

What a blessing it would be for the community in general and some of the students in particular if a pestilence should remove that old fossil who for a paltry two dollars a day sneaks about the crazy structure which spans the creek for the purpose of reporting all unsuspecting travelers who cross the ancient ruin faster than the crawl of a rheumatic snail.

A certain disciple of Ike Walton, a member of the Sophomore class, thrilled the hearts of his brother Sophs the other day by an account of an immense "Spurgeon" that he saw captured once upon a time. We wonder if it was the dominie.

There will be no Ware medal given at Commencement this year, Mr. Ware having united the fifty dollars, usually expended upon it, with a like sum contributed by the Seniors, to be devoted to the purchase of books for the library.

The appointments to the commencement stage were announced at the close of the Senior examination as follows: J. W. Abernethy, Valedictory; E. C. Evans, Salutatory; Edward Dana, Philosophical oration; T. E. Boyce, Historical oration.

What a feeling of unalloyed disgust creeps over a student's sleepy soul, when, after flying wildly to the chapel, with hair all sticking on end, vainly trying the meanwhile to get his flowing night-shirt tucked in his pants, he arrives breathless just as the bell ceases to ring, to find—alas, the Faculty have "*cut*." Do they receive six demerits apiece on such occasions?

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Chi Psi Fraternity was held on Wednesday and Thursday, June 7 and 8, with Alpha Mu of Middlebury college. Nearly all the different Alphas were represented, and much important business was transacted. The literary exercises were held on Thursday evening in the Congregational church. Ex-Gov. J. W. Stewart presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. P. Hooker, followed by the oration by J. Adams Allen, D. D., LL.D., of Chicago, Ill., and the poem by R. S. Holmes of Auburn, N. Y. The Mendelssohn Quintette club of Boston furnished the music. After the literary exercises the delegates and members of the fraternity sat down to a fine supper at the Addison House. The Chi Psi society desires to return thanks to the young ladies of the town for the assistance which they rendered in decorating the church for the exercises of the convention.

The following is the order of exercises at the approaching commencement of the college:

Sunday, July 16 — 2 o'clock P. M., Baccalaureate sermon by the president. Evening, anniversary exercises of the Philadelphian Society; address by Rev. Hiram Mead, D. D., of Oberlin, O.

Tuesday, July 18 — 8:30 A. M., annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa society in one of the recitation rooms. 9:30 o'clock, preliminary meeting of the Associated Alumni in the college chapel. 11 o'clock, address at the church by A. E. Rankin, class of 1854. Dinner and social reunion. Evening, Parkerian prize speaking.

Wednesday, July 19 — 8:30 o'clock A. M., annual meeting of the Associated Alumni at the college chapel. 10:30 o'clock, orations and other exercises of the graduating class. Masters' oration by George W. Brooks, class of 1873. Degrees conferred.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'26. Rev. M. M. Post, D. D., resides at Logansport, Indiana. We copy the following from "The Schools of Indiana:" Rev. Martin M. Post was born Dec. 3d, 1805, at Cornwall, Vermont. His father, Martin Post, was a lawyer in Middlebury, Vt. Mr. Post graduated from Middlebury College in 1826, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1829. In the fall of the same year he emigrated to Indiana, and located at Logansport, where he organized a Presbyterian church, and was its pastor forty years. He first taught in Indiana in 1838-9 and was principal of the Cass County Seminary from 1849 to 1854."

27. Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., has resigned the Secretaryship of the International Prison Reform Association—an institution of which he was the founder and the leading spirit.

'40. Hon. E. J. Phelps, LL. D., read a paper on "Capital Punishment," before the Prison Reform Congress last month.

'47. Rev. George N. Boardman, D. D., of the Chicago Theological Seminary, is spending his summer vacation at Pittsford, Vt.

'48. Rev. Gemont Graves was in town in attendance upon the Chi Psi Convention, June 7 and 8.

'57. Mr. Loyal D. Eldredge, of Middlebury, is one of the Republican nominees for the office of State Senator from Addison County.

'59. Hon. Geo. W. Ware, Jr., attorney at law, Boston, Mass., has removed from his former rooms at No. 46 Court Street to No. 20 Sears building.

'59. Mr. William H. Knight is teacher in the public schools of Boston, Mass. His address is No. 32 Broomfield Street.

'62. Mr. Lyman E. Knapp, of Middlebury, was admitted to practice as an attorney at the bar of the Addison County Court, at the June term, 1876.

'64. Mr. H. Dwight Smith is a contractor in Chicago, Ill.

'64. Dr. Hemenway and wife, of Manchester, are visiting his brother in Minnesota. His health is improving.

'65. Prof. E. W. Dimond, of Dartmouth, who has been suffering from ill-health for some time past, at the advice of his physician, has obtained a leave of absence, and will be absent from Hanover for a time in order to rest.

'66. Rev. Nathan R. Nichols is pastor of the Congregational church at Barnet, Vt.

"66. Mr. Abner Smith is a practicing attorney at Room 18, Nixon's building, Chicago, Ill.

'66. Rev. Leroy M. Pierce, of Bernardston, Mass., was married to Miss Kate Billings, of Arlington, Vt., May 24.

'66. Mr. J. S. Grinnell is an attorney-at-law in the same city.

'67. Hon. James M. Slade, of Middlebury, has been appointed in place of the Hon. E. M. Briggs, of Brandon, as one of the committee to examine candidates for admission to the Addison County bar.

'68. Rev. Chas. H. Rowley, of Potsdam Junction, was in town Wednesday, June 14.

'68. Mr. A. D. Whitney is principal of an Academy at Rushville, Yates Co., N. Y.

'68. Dr. James Wangh is practicing medicine at Fairibault, Minn.

'69. Mr. Horace F. White is in the office of Abner Smith, Chicago, Ill.

'69. Mr. H. P. Nichols is an attorney-at-law in Chicago, Ill.

'71. Mr. H. C. Robbins, of Ludlow, Vt., enters the Newton Theological Seminary. Upon severing his connection with the East Wallingford, Vt., Baptist church, its members offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved:* That in taking leave of our brother, we express our faith that God will ever bless his labors, and prosperity attend him. To all sister churches who may, during his theological studies at Newton, Mass., need his labors as a supply, we commend Brother H. C. Robbins as an efficient, wise and faithful laborer in the vineyard of the Master."

'70. Mr. James E. Stapleton, of Middlebury, was a delegate to the Vermont State Democratic Convention held at Montpelier.

'70. Mr. Harlan Perrigo closed his year's work in connection with the Beeman Academy, New Haven, Vt., last month.

'71. Mr. Walter E. Howard, principal elect of Castleton Seminary, delivered a poem at Castleton, Vt., on Decoration Day.

'71. Mr. Frank H. Graham is an attorney and counselor at law at Salem, N. Y.

'72. Mr. George H. Remele, of Boston, Mass., was in town June 13, to assist in the concert given by the Middlebury Choral Society.

'72. Mr. Charles E. Hale has been principal of the West Logansport Academy during the past year, but is now studying law in the office of Baldwin & Dykeman, Logansport, Indiana.

'72. Mr. Robert M. Bailey was married to Miss Ida C. Smith, of Middlebury, Wednesday, June 14.

'73. Mr. Geo. W. Brooks, salutatorian of his class, delivers the Master's oration instead of Mr. Charles N. Brainerd, the valedictorian, whose engagements would not permit of his accepting the honor.

'74. Mr. B. P. Sparrow graduated from the Law Department of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., June 14.

'74. Mr. A. Louis Miner stopped at Middlebury a few days in attendance upon the Chi Psi Convention, while on his way to Montpelier to attend the Vt. State Episcopal Convention, to which he was elected a lay delegate from Manchester, Vt.

'75. Mr. Charles H. Burritt, of Detroit, Mich., has been admitted to the practice of law in all the courts of that state.

'75. Mr Lawrence Phelps closed his engagement with the Pittsford High School last month, and now occupies temporarily the Congregational pulpit at Whiting, Vt.

THE SANCTUM.

The *Madisonensis* gives us an interesting article upon "An Excursion to Ayr."

We are sorry to be obliged to be "not at home" to the *Capitol* and the *Jewell*.

The poet of the *Argus* has been studying John G. Saxe, and Simon Says is the result.

The *University Herald* devotes seven columns and a half to some aspiring imitator of Longfellow.

The *Tripod* is above its average this time. "The Legend of Hesse" was good, and the article on "Macbeth" especially fine.

The *Bates Student* in its last number furnished its readers a very fair *menu*. The articles on Motherwell for prose and "Pomona" for rhyme were the best.

The *College Record* opens with a poem by Pres. Blanchard, which was delivered in this college upon the occasion of the Junior Exhibition, 1831. It was afterwards published in the UNDERGRADUATE of that year, Pres. Blanchard being then the managing editor of the paper.

The *College Mercury* discourses upon the injustice of oral examinations, condemning them, and with justice too. If there were no other arguments against the method, the following is sufficient to bring it into bad odor:

"Suppose the case of a student who by hard study is the thorough master of the subject under examination. In examination he happens to be called up on some particularly difficult part, and by some slight failure or inaccuracy, he fails to obtain a perfect mark; while another student, with only a superficial knowledge of the subject, receives an easy passage, and passes with flying colors. Even if the first mentioned student recites perfectly, the unfairness is the same in kind, though less in degree."

The *Mercury* would prefer written to oral examinations. For our part we are wicked enough to prefer none at all, especially in June weather.

The leading editorial of the *Brunonian* berates committee-men (though for the life of us we do not see why "committee-men" particularly) for holding up to scholars the hopes of sitting in presidential chairs, or some other well-cushioned piece of mahogony, and closes as follows:—"Come down, Mr. Committeeman, to "hard-pan." Tell your scholars that he is the greatest who best performs the duties of his station in life, that she is the noblest woman who is the best wife and mother. Tell them two things, that the wise Solomon in his travels never saw an idle man that prospered or a woman's rights advocate that commanded respect. Teach the boys to despise shams, love the truth, teach the girls that modesty shuns crowds and notoriety, and then, Mr. C., you have done more for mankind than your father."

With this number the "Sanctum" closes for the time, and its present occupant steps down and out forever, hardly acquainted as yet though he is with his many visitors. He regrets the fact, but must accept the inevitable. It has been in the main a pleasant duty, the exchange editor's, and though it may have been done ill, though the "Sanctum" at times, worried and wearied, may have been surly, yet on the whole it has endeavored to be just in its criticisms, and good-natured in its attacks. With thanks for the welcome which the UNDERGRADUATE has received, and the kindness with which it has been treated, the "Sanctum" bids you all good-bye.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON FRATERNITY.

ALPHA CHAPTER, MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

DIED—At Clarendon, Vt., April 27, 1876,
Rev. EDWIN MILES SHERMAN,
OF THE CLASS OF 1872.

WHEREAS, It has seemed best to the All-Wise Father to remove from us our beloved friend and Brother:

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Sherman our Chapter is called upon to mourn the loss of a loyal and honored member, our Fraternity a true man and Brother, and the church a faithful and earnest servant.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family and friends of the deceased, in this our common bereavement.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the worth of our departed Brother, we drape our badges for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the relatives of the deceased, to the several Chapters of the Fraternity, and published in the UNDERGRADUATE.

W. S. AUSTIN,
JAS. MCD. MULCHAHEY, } Com.
M. B. MANLEY,

Hall of Alpha of D. K. E., May 1, 1876.

Guyot's Books Placed First

By the Highest Foreign Authority.

From the Report on Geography, at the Vienna Exposition, to the French Government, by E. Levasseur, a member of the Internationol Jury. This learned geographer is a member of the Institute, Professor in the College of France, and Commissioner to organize a National System of geographical instruction.

"Ils [other geographies.—Ed.] dérivent tous du type créé par M. Arnold Guyot. Ce savant, dont le dernier 'Atlas Physical Geography' rapelle dignement le premier ouvrage, la Terre et l'Homme, a senti que la géographie avait besoin d'être comprise plus encore qu'apprise; il s'est appliqué à donner l'intelligence des grands lois de la nature à ses élèves, et à inspirer par là le sentiment de l'harmonie que préside à l'arrangement du monde; rendant l'enseignement élevé et interessant par des vues générales, en même temps que simple et accessible à des enfants, il est devenu le créateur d'une méthode féconde. . . . . La méthode la plus suivie ou du moins la plus originale est celle de M. Arnold Guyot. Elle se fonde, comme la méthode qui débute par la commune, sur la facilité qu'ont les enfants de comprendre et de retenir par la vue; elle évite les définitions abstraites et la nomenclatures, et mettant à profit les scénes de la nature, tempêtes, cascades, paysages de forêts, les travaux des hommes tels que chasse, labourage, ou les lois élémentaires de la physique du globe, vent, hiver, elle intéresse par des images que le maitre accompagne de descriptions, sans s'attacher précisément à décrire le lieu qu'il habite. Ces deux méthodes sont rationelles et bien préférable à celle qui consiste à faire apprendre par cœur, au début une longue série de définitions abstraites sur les termes géographiques, et à continuer par des séries de noms propres, mers, iles, villes, etc., sans commentaire; si l'on ajoute, ce que tous les auteurs de géographie blâment, mais ce que certains membres pratiquent, sans carte, on arrive à faire de la géographie, qui est par elle-même attrayante, l'enseignement le plus fastidieux et le plus sterile. . . . .

"Je termine cette revue par les États-Unis. Nous y retrouvons M. Guyot, qui accomplit dans la cartographie murale la même révolution que dans le reste de l'enseignement géographique. Il s'applique surtout à mettre en lumiére les grands traits de la géographie physique, cours d'eau, plaines, versants, plateaux, hautes chaînes; il emploie surtout le vert et le bistre, en réservant des blancs sur les plus hautes crêtes; son planisphére, son Amérique du Nord, et surtout ses États-Unis, qui ont les mérites de ses atlas transformés dans le style mural, sont exécutés avec une grande habileté. Les autres cartes murales que preséntaient les États-Unis étaient bien inférieures; les cartes particulières d'États n'avaient aucune des qualités propres aux cartes murales."

For information of above Books, address,
Gilman H. Tucker, 25 *Cornhill, Boston.*

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